

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

12,000 French Troops to be Dispatched.

France Dissatisfied with England's Desertion.

EXPLANATIONS BY THE MINISTRY.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE NOT TO BE SURRENDERED.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Cotton Rising—Braudstorf's Firm.

The Royal Mail steamer Scotia, Capt. Jenkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 p.m. on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 22d of June, arrived here on Tuesday morning, the 18th. She had been countermanded until the Russian Government could be said to have fairly got the upper hand of the movement.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Lord R. Montague asked what the French Government intended to do in the event of a revolution in the South, and the majority upon the Northern Confederacy. He said that the Southern leaders succeeded in retreating to Texas, there was not the slightest hope for their cause. The dream of independence, and why her Majesty's Government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June?

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the treaty entered into between her Majesty and the United States of America for the suppression of the African slave-trade. He paid a high compliment to the handsomé manner in which the American Government had behaved, for, aware of the manner in which their flag was used, they had themselves proposed it to us.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Lord R. Montague asked on what grounds the French Government commenced to blockade the Mexican coast on the 1st of May; whether the French Government did not notify this blockade until the 5th of June, and why her Majesty's Government did not give notice of the blockade until the 17th of June?

The Kangaroo reached Liverpool at about 9 a.m. on the 20th.

The Europa arrived off Queenstown at 10 a.m. on the 21st of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New-York correspondent of *The London Times*, in a letter dated June 6, says:

If Great Britain and France have any intention of stepping in at the last moment to say the tide of battle, now, as in their time to urge submission upon the South and magnanimity upon the North, the Confederacy and the other Confederate leaders succeed in retreating to Texas, there is not the slightest hope for their cause.

The dream of independence has vanished; they can do nothing further to realize it, unless by carrying on a savage and hopeless guerrilla warfare among the swamps and mountains of their more inaccessible regions.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is also of opinion that the Americans of the South are giving way rapidly before the steady and scientifically applied pressure of superior means and resources in men, money, and material for war. The military success of the Unionists is, however, in the eyes of the writer, no guarantee for the restoration of the Union.

The London Morning Herald of the 21st gives a different view. In it the Confederate forces are stated to be very strong, though their exact numbers are not known. It was nevertheless doubtful if they would risk another engagement before Richmond.

The *Herald* says the greatest anxiety prevailed in the Northern camp as to the possibility of the gunboats forcing the passage of the James River—an operation on which the success of McClellan's movements might be said to rest. The *Herald* learns from sources on which it places complete reliance that the Federal loss at the battle of Fair Oaks did not fall far short of 13,000 men—killed and wounded.

Train's street-milieu at Kennington (London) was being taken up.

The London Times again reproaches the Canadians. In remarking upon the efforts making in Lancashire to get the duty removed from cotton imports into India, it says: "Lancashire is shocked because India taxes our goods five per cent, but has no correspondence to make to Canada when she levies six times as much. Canada is rich and India poor, yet India pays the whole of the troops that go her. Canada leaves us to pay her expenses ourselves. The difficulties of Canada arise from local soldiery and party corruption, and Canada, while it strikes our goods with a heavy tariff, has been compelled to make an effort toward protecting herself."

According to the latest reports, the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of 12,000 men. Two regiments at Haifa were reported to be under orders to sail for Mexico.

It was thought that with the re-enforcements a general officer of long standing would be sent out to assume the command in chief, and the names of General Barnard, Montgomery, and Forey were mentioned in connection with this service.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says that the command will be conferred on Gen. Treichl, or Gen. Montagnani, and that 12,000 fresh troops are going out at once. Orders had been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, and Rochefort, to be out all the ships forming the reserve.

This was an entire assumption. No doubt the French Government had resolved to add large re-enforcements to Mexico, but that resolution was not in any way founded on the countervail by the British Government. In the original convention there was a specific engagement to the number of troops which were to be sent by the different Governments. The Spaniards were to send 3,000, the French 3,500, and the British Government to send a naval force.

In addition to a naval force they had sent out 700 marines, which was the force they had since withdrawn, as there was no immediate danger of a collision with the Mexicans. There never had been any intention of sending our land troops, and therefore, her Majesty's Government could not have broken their engagement.

The Earl of Malmesbury was glad that the noble Earl had felt it his duty to give some explanation to the House, as the question had excited some considerable anxiety in England, and produced something like a disagreeable feeling toward England in France.

Earl Russell, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, stated the St. C. Wyrke had gone to New-York. He had written to say that he intended to go, but had never executed that intention.

Earl Russell, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, further stated that he had received no official information which justified the assertion that the St. C. Wyrke had taken an active part with the Mexican Government against the French.

Lord Brougham asked if the Government would lay upon the table the correspondence which had taken place with the Government of the United States, in reference to the seizure of the Emily St. Pierre, which had been seized by the Federal Government for running the blockade, and which had been brought to England.

Earl Russell said the correspondence had now been closed, and he had no objection to produce it. The opinion of the law offices of the Crown was that there was no power in England to surrender the vessel to the Government of the United States. At first, it was supposed that there was no precedent for such a request, but he had been told that any such a precedent had been forwarded from the American Government.

He said that the services of an officer had been required, but the question was still under consideration of the law officers. No judgment had been given to the Chancery Court.

Mr. Layard replied that the agents of the Chinese Government knew.

Mr. White said that, prior to the Japanese Ambassador's arrival, he wished to visit him, and the coming of the party of Japan according to the time of the treaty had been postponed, and "then ground."

Mr. Layard said that the Government had come to the determination to defer the operation of the 3d article of the treaty of August, 1858, with respect to the opening of Otarai for five years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1863. All the other stipulations of the treaty would be carried out at once.

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Mr. Holtz said it was impossible to know by whom the request had been made.

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